

REMARKS

Claims 2, 4, 8, 9, 12, 34, 41, 46, 48, 57, 73 and 80 are amended. No new claims are added. Claims 1, 47, and 79 are cancelled. Claims 2-46, 48-78 and 80-87 are pending for consideration. In view of the following remarks, Applicant respectfully requests that this application be allowed and forwarded on to issuance.

In the Drawings

Applicant submits herewith, by a separate paper, a corrected Figure 9. The correction is for an inadvertent typographical error.

The § 102 Rejections

Claims 1-22, 24-32, 34-38 and 40-87 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 102(e) as being anticipated by U.S. Patent No. 6,014,135 to Fernandes (hereinafter "Fernandes").

The § 103 Rejections

Claims 23, 33 and 39 stand rejected under § 103(a) as being unpatentable by Fernandes in view of U.S. Patent No. 6,606,606 to Starr (hereinafter "Starr").

Claims 2-13

As amended, **claim 4** recites a computing system comprising [emphasis added]:

- a single application program configured to provide:
 - o a single navigable window;
 - o multiple different functionalities to which the single navigable window can be navigated by a user;
 - o a navigation model that is configured to manage the user's navigation activities within the single application program; and
 - o navigation instrumentalities comprising ***browser-like navigation buttons*** associated with the single navigable window, the navigation instrumentalities being configured for use by the user to navigate the single window inside individual functionalities and to the different functionalities.

In making out the rejection of claim 4, the Office argues that Fernandes anticipates this claim. However, the amended claim features navigation instrumentalities comprising ***browser-like navigation buttons*** for the user to navigate the single window inside individual functionalities and to the different functionalities. Applicant has thoroughly reviewed the Fernandes reference and respectfully submits that Fernandes neither discloses nor suggests this feature. Accordingly, this claim is allowable.

Claims 2-3 and 5-13 depend from claim 4 and, as such, are allowable as depending from an allowable base claim. These claims are also allowable for their own recited features which, in combination with those recited in claim 4, are neither shown nor suggested by Fernandes either alone or in combination with any of the references of record.

For example, **claim 3** further recites that the navigation model comprises a ***back-and-truncate stack***. In making out the rejection of this claim, the Office cites to Fernandes' "view/appearance" and "search" elements of Fig. 5. The function of these elements is unknown because

1 Fernandes does not discuss the elements within its disclosure. There is
2 nothing that Applicant can find in Fernandes' disclosure which would
3 *suggest* that these elements somehow involve a back-and-truncate stack.
4 For instance, it appears that the view/appearance button, which is available
5 to the user *only* when he is routing a message to a recipient or viewing his
6 inbox, simply controls the formatting of the display elements. For at least
7 this reason, claim 3 is allowable.

8 Likewise, **claim 8** recites that the single application program is
9 configured to provide at least one *context-sensitive command area* that is
10 associated with the single navigable window. The claim further recites
11 that the single application program automatically changes command sets
12 that are presented to the user within the command area as the user
13 navigates to different functionalities. In making out the rejection of this
14 claim, the Office cites to Fernandes' Fig. 7, column 13, lines 55-67, and
15 column 14, lines 1-14, the text of which is reproduced below:

16 UNIVERSAL INBOX

17
18 Referring to FIG. 7 there is shown a display 50 which is the
19 result of the activation of the fourth icon 46C. A screen 50
20 showing a universal inbox is displayed. The universal inbox
21 provides a universal way for users to deal with incoming
22 communications that are not of an immediate nature. As a result,
23 the user can work with the messages as a todo list. Moreover, the
24 messages in the todo list, similar to all second icons 42 can be of
25 any type, including but not limited to spread sheet files, text files,
images, sound, reference to URL sites on the Internet, etc. The
universal inbox gives the user a single place to retrieve all forms
of incoming communication independent of the media. Rather
than forcing people to learn a variety of interfaces for each media
type, the interface is responsible for retrieving the right player for
each message. Thus, if a message is received that is deemed

1 "audio" in media, the inbox would automatically retrieve an
2 audio player to reproduce the incoming message in an audio
3 format. In addition, the user can specify the preferred media for
4 retrieving the received message. Thus, if all the messages are
5 received in text and the user prefers to receive them in audio
6 format, all the messages can automatically converted. Finally, the
7 universal inbox allows users to filter messages as well as to
8 transfer them to a "to do list".

9 Applicant respectfully submits that there is no disclosure or even
10 *suggestion* of a context-sensitive command area in the preceding excerpt.
11 Instead, Fig. 7 simply shows Fernandes' "universal inbox" function
12 display, and the preceding text further describes the figure. Taking Figs. 3-
13 7 as a whole, there does not appear to be any particular area of the display
14 that serves as a *context-sensitive command area* as that term is utilized in
15 the claim and defined in the specification. For at least this reason, claim 8
16 is allowable.

17 Claims 14-23

18 **Claim 14** recites a computing system comprising [emphasis added]:

- 19 • a single application program configured to provide:
 - 20 ○ a single navigable window;
 - 21 ○ multiple different document-centric functionalities to
22 which the single navigable window can be navigated
23 by a user; and
 - 24 ○ a *navigation stack* that is configured to enable the
25 user to navigate the single navigable window *back*
and forth between different functionalities.

1 In making out the rejection of claim 14, the Office again argues that
2 this claim is anticipated by Fernandes. Applicant respectfully but strongly
3 disagrees and traverses the Office's rejection.

4 In support of its position, the Office apparently cites to column 10,
5 lines 1-6, and column 10, lines 25-45, all of which is reproduced below:

6 In the preferred embodiment, the computer program code 30
7 would be written in a language, such as JAVA (available from
8 Sun Microsystems, Inc.) or JavaScript (available from Netscape
9 Communications Corp.) which is hardware independent. In the
10 preferred embodiment of the present invention, the computer
11 program code 30 has been written in the JavaScript language
12 and a copy thereof is attached as Appendix A.

13 Referring to FIG. 3, there is shown a display 50, which is the
14 output of the monitor 14, and which interfaces with a user.

15 . . . Thus, if a publisher has created a first set of objects relating
16 to desk top, and a second set of objects relating to favorite web
17 sites, a user of the system 10 can choose to inherit one or both
18 types of objects.

19 The display 50 also has a plurality of second icons 42 (A-B).
20 Each of the plurality of second icons 42 is a graphical
21 representation of information. The information can be of any
22 type. They can include but are not limited to: spread sheet files,
23 text files, images, sound, reference to URL sites on the Internet,
24 etc. Finally, the display 50 has a third icon 44 which is a
25 graphical representation of time. In addition, the display 50
comprises a number of fourth icons 46 (A-F). The fourth icon
46A is the icon of the desktop, which is activated to the display
50 shown in FIG. 3. The fourth icon 46B, when activated, is for
the creation of documents representing information. The fourth
icon 46C, when activated, brings up the display for an inbox
containing documents received and sent by the user. The fourth
icon 46D, when activated, connects the user to contact various
individuals. The fourth icon 46E, when activated, permits
printing. Finally, the fourth icon 46F, when activated, undoes
the previous action.

1 Nowhere in this excerpt, or any other excerpt, does Fernandes
2 disclose a *navigation stack* that is configured to enable the user to navigate
3 a single navigable window *back and forth between different*
4 *functionalities*. First, there is no mention of a navigation stack. Even
5 assuming, *for argument's sake only*, that a stack is inherent, as the Office
6 argues, there is no disclosure of a stack that allows a user to navigate *back*
7 *and forth between* different functionalities. Fernandes' mere mention of
8 an undo function falls far short of the mark. For instance, there is no
9 disclosure or suggestion that the undo function would even be operable
10 *between* different functionalities. Rather, absent any disclosure to the
11 contrary, the undo function appears to merely undo the last action when
12 the user edits a document in some way. There is absolutely no disclosure
13 or suggestion *whatsoever* that the undo function would utilize a *navigation*
14 *stack* that is configured to enable the user to navigate the single navigable
15 window *back and forth between different functionalities*.

16 Accordingly, for at least this reason, this claim is allowable

17 **Claims 15-23** depend from claim 14 and, as such, are allowable as
18 depending from an allowable base claim. These claims are also allowable
19 for their own recited features which, in combination with those recited in
20 claim 14, are neither shown nor suggested by Fernandes either singly or in
21 combination with any of the references of record either singly or in
22 combination with one another. In addition, given the allowability of the
23 base claim, the rejection of claim 23 over the combination with Starr is not
24 seen to add anything of significance.
25

1 **Claims 24-33**

2 **Claim 24** recites a computing system comprising [emphasis added]:

- 3
- 4 • a single application program configured to:
 - 5 ○ display a single navigable window for a user to use in
 - 6 navigating between multiple different functionalities that
 - 7 can be provided by the single application program; and
 - 8 ○ incorporate different *functionalities* in an extensible
 - 9 manner so that the user can use the single navigable
 - 10 window to navigate to the different incorporated
 - 11 functionalities.

12 In making out the rejection of claim 24, the Office argues that

13 Fernandes anticipates this claim. Applicant respectfully but strongly

14 disagrees and traverses the rejection.

15 In support of its position, the Office apparently cites to column 10,

16 lines 10-17, and column 10, lines 55-65, all of which is reproduced below

17 [emphasis added]:

18 The display 50 has a plurality of first icons 40 (A-C). Each of

19 the first plurality of icons is a graphical representation of an

20 individual. Each of the first icons 40 has a set of *objects*, which

21 can be inherited, if the creator of the first icon 40 so desired.

22 Thus, for example, a first icon 40 can be from the Internet

23 published by a user, in which the user has published his *desk top*

24 *view*, which can be inherited, by the user of the system 10.

25 . . . When the fourth icon 46B is activated, the display 50 changes

26 to the display 50 shown in FIG. 4. In FIG. 4, the display 50

27 shows the composition of a document. When the user desires to

28 enter alphanumeric text, the button 52 indicated as the letter "A"

29 is activated. The display 50 is then adapted for entering

30 alphanumeric text for e-mail, HTML creation, word processing

31 or the like. If the user desires to input spreadsheet-type data, a

32 similar button (not shown) would be activated and the screen or

33 display 50 would change into one suitable for spreadsheet data

1 input, including borders for rows and columns. Thus, a universal
2 data input display interface is presented.

3 The Office argues that “email and Internet are examples of
4 extensible functionality.” However, Fernandes’ e-mail function is already
5 part of its preferred embodiment. If the Office is arguing that the user’s
6 ability to create new e-mail *messages*, using an existing e-mail function, is
7 an extensible functionality, the Office’s attention is respectfully directed to
8 Applicant’s specification, page 5, lines 9-15, which is reproduced below
9 [emphasis added]:

10 *A functionality is analogous to an application program.* The
11 different functionalities enable a user to accomplish different
12 tasks, e.g. word processing tasks, email tasks, calendar tasks and
13 the like. The single navigable window and the functionalities to
14 which it can be navigated are advantageously provided by a
15 single application that, in turn, provides a very high degree of
16 integration between the functionalities.

17 Therefore, e-mail *messages* themselves are not “functionalities” as
18 Applicant defines and uses the term. Likewise, Fernandes’ desk top views,
19 which can be inherited, are also not functionalities. Rather, these would
20 perhaps be more appropriately considered *settings*. Nowhere does
21 Fernandes disclose or even suggest a single application program
22 configured to incorporate different *functionalities* in an extensible manner.

23 Accordingly, for at least this reason, this claim is allowable.

24 **Claims 25-33** depend from claim 24 and, as such, are allowable as
25 depending from an allowable base claim. These claims are also allowable
for their own recited features which, in combination with those recited in

1 claim 24, are neither shown nor suggested by Fernandes either singly or in
2 combination with any of the references of record. In addition, given the
3 allowability of the base claim, the rejection of claim 33 over the
4 combination with Starr is not seen to add anything of significance.

5
6 **Claims 34-39**

7 As amended, **claim 34** recites a computing system comprising
8 [emphasis added]:

- 9
- 10 • a network-accessible single application program;
 - 11 • a single navigable window provided by the application
12 program;
 - 13 • multiple different functionalities provided by the application
14 program, the program being configured so that a user can
15 navigate the single navigable window and interact with the
16 different functionalities to accomplish different tasks; and
 - 17 • a *navigation stack* that is configured to enable the user to
18 navigate the single navigable window *back and forth*
19 *between different functionalities*.
- 20

21 In making out the rejection of claim 34, the Office again argues that
22 this claim is anticipated by Fernandes. Applicant respectfully but strongly
23 disagrees and traverses the Office's rejection.

24 In support of its position, the Office apparently cites to column 10,
25 lines 1-6, and column 10, lines 25-45, all of which is reproduced below:

26 In the preferred embodiment, the computer program code 30
27 would be written in a language, such as JAVA (available from
28 Sun Microsystems, Inc.) or JavaScript (available from Netscape
29 Communications Corp.) which is hardware independent. In the
30 preferred embodiment of the present invention, the computer
31 program code 30 has been written in the JavaScript language

and a copy thereof is attached as Appendix A.

Referring to FIG. 3, there is shown a display 50, which is the output of the monitor 14, and which interfaces with a user.

. . . Thus, if a publisher has created a first set of objects relating to desk top, and a second set of objects relating to. favorite web sites, a user of the system 10 can choose to inherit one or both types of objects.

The display 50 also has a plurality of second icons 42 (A-B). Each of the plurality of second icons 42 is a graphical representation of information. The information can be of any type. They can include but are not limited to: spread sheet files, text files, images, sound, reference to URL sites on the Internet, etc. Finally, the display 50 has a third icon 44 which is a graphical representation of time. In addition, the display 50 comprises a number of fourth icons 46 (A-F). The fourth icon 46A is the icon of the desktop, which is activated to the display 50 shown in FIG. 3. The fourth icon 46B, when activated, is for the creation of documents representing information. The fourth icon 46C, when activated, brings up the display for an inbox containing documents received and sent by the user. The fourth icon 46D, when activated, connects the user to contact various individuals. The fourth icon 46E, when activated, permits printing. Finally, the fourth icon 46F, when activated, undoes the previous action.

However, nowhere in this excerpt, or any other excerpt, does Fernandes disclose or suggest a *navigation stack* that is configured to enable the user to navigate the single navigable window *back and forth between different functionalities*. Accordingly, for at least this reason, this claim is allowable

Claims 35-39 depend from claim 34 and, as such, are allowable as depending from an allowable base claim. These claims are also allowable for their own recited features which, in combination with those recited in claim 34, are neither shown nor suggested by the references of record

1 either singly or in combination with one another. In addition, given the
2 allowability of the base claim, the rejection of claim 39 over the
3 combination with Starr is not seen to add anything of significance.

4
5 **Claim 40**

6 **Claim 40** recites a computing system comprising [emphasis added]:

- 7
- 8 • a software platform comprising software that is
9 configured to provide a single application program that
10 provides:
 - 11 ○ a single navigable window;
 - 12 ○ capabilities to navigate the single navigable window
13 to different functionalities that can enable a user to
14 accomplish different tasks;
 - 15 ○ capabilities to manage navigation activities of the
16 user;
 - 17 ○ capabilities to provide context-sensitive command
18 sets and change the command sets as a user's context
19 changes in accordance with the user's navigation
20 activities; and
 - 21 ○ capabilities to receive and incorporate into the single
22 application program individual software components
23 that comprise *individual different functionalities*.

18 In making out the rejection of claim 40, the Office argues that the
19 subject matter of this claim is disclosed by Fernandes. Applicant
20 respectfully but strongly disagrees and traverses the rejection.

21 In support of its position, the Office apparently cites to column 10,
22 lines 10-17, and column 10, lines 55-65, all of which is reproduced below
23 [emphasis added]:

24 The display 50 has a plurality of first icons 40 (A-C). Each of
25 the first plurality of icons is a graphical representation of an

individual. Each of the first icons 40 has a set of *objects*, which can be inherited, if the creator of the first icon 40 so desired. Thus, for example, a first icon 40 can be from the Internet published by a user, in which the user has published his *desk top view*, which can be inherited, by the user of the system 10.

... When the fourth icon 46B is activated, the display 50 changes to the display 50 shown in FIG. 4. In FIG. 4, the display 50 shows the composition of a document. When the user desires to enter alphanumeric text, the button 52 indicated as the letter "A" is activated. The display 50 is then adapted for entering alphanumeric text for e-mail, HTML creation, word processing or the like. If the user desires to input spreadsheet-type data, a similar button (not shown) would be activated and the screen or display 50 would change into one suitable for spreadsheet data input, including borders for rows and columns. Thus, a universal data input display interface is presented.

The Office argues that "email and Internet are examples of extensible functionality." However, Fernandes' e-mail program is already part of its preferred embodiment. If the Office is arguing that the user's ability to create new e-mail *messages*, using an existing e-mail function, the Office's attention is respectfully directed to Applicant's specification, page 5, lines 9-15, which is reproduced below [emphasis added]:

A functionality is analogous to an application program. The different functionalities enable a user to accomplish different tasks, e.g. word processing tasks, email tasks, calendar tasks and the like. The single navigable window and the functionalities to which it can be navigated are advantageously provided by a single application that, in turn, provides a very high degree of integration between the functionalities.

Therefore, e-mail *messages* themselves are not "functionalities" as Applicant defines and uses the term. Likewise, Fernandes' desk top views, which can be inherited, are also not functionalities. Rather, these would perhaps be more appropriately considered *settings*. Nowhere does

1 Fernandes disclose or even suggest a single application program that
2 provides capabilities to receive and incorporate into the single application
3 program individual software components that comprise *individual*
4 *different functionalities*.

5 Accordingly, for at least this reason, this claim is allowable.

6
7 **Claims 41-45**

8 As amended, **claim 41** recites software code embodied on a
9 computer-readable medium which, when executed by a computer, provides
10 a user interface (UI) comprising [emphasis added]:

- 11 • a single window that is capable of being navigated to and
12 between multiple different functionalities that enable a user
13 to accomplish multiple tasks in connection with a single
14 application that provides the multiple different
15 functionalities; and
- 16 • navigation instrumentalities *comprising browser-like*
17 *navigation buttons* that are configured to enable the user to
18 navigate the single window *to and between the multiple*
19 *different functionalities*.

20 In making out the rejection of claim 41, the Office argues that
21 Fernandes anticipates this claim. Applicant respectfully but strongly
22 disagrees and traverses the rejection.

23 In support of its position, the Office apparently cites to the top left
24 corner of Fernandes' Fig. 3. The top left corner of Fig. 3 reveals two arrow
25 buttons whose functionality is unknown because Fernandes chooses not to
discuss the functionality of those buttons within its disclosure. Whatever
the arrow buttons do, they do not appear to enable the user to navigate the

1 single window *to and between multiple different functionalities*. This is
2 apparent because the arrow buttons do not even *appear* in any of
3 Fernandes' other figures. Therefore, when a user is composing a
4 document, as shown in Fig. 4, there are no browser-like navigation buttons
5 to enable the user to navigate a single window *to and between multiple*
6 *different functionalities*. Neither are there browser-like navigation buttons
7 within the router or e-mail functions, as shown in Figs. 5 and 7, which
8 would enable the user to navigate a single window *to and between*
9 *multiple different functionalities*. It is reasonable to assume that if
10 Fernandes intended to provide the functionality that is described in the
11 present claim, then Fernandes surely would have described the
12 functionality in its disclosure. As any such discussion is entirely missing
13 from Fernandes, it is also abundantly reasonable to assume that Fernandes
14 did not intend to describe or suggest any such functionality. Any
15 interpretation of Fernandes to the contrary would appear to be a
16 misinterpretation of Fernandes.

17 Accordingly, for at least these reasons, this claim is allowable.

18 **Claims 42-45** depend from claim 41 and, as such, are allowable as
19 depending from an allowable base claim. These claims are also allowable
20 for their own recited features which, in combination with those recited in
21 claim 41, are neither shown nor suggested by Fernandes either singly or in
22 combination with any of the references of record.

23
24 **Claims 46-63**
25

1 As amended, **claim 46** recites a computing method comprising
2 [emphasis added]:

- 3 • displaying a user interface that comprises a single navigable
4 window that can be navigated between multiple different
5 functionalities that are provided by a single application
6 program;
- 7 • receiving user input that indicates selection of a particular
8 functionality;
- 9 • responsive to receiving said user input, navigating the single
10 navigable window to the particular selected functionality and
11 displaying in said window indicia of said functionality that
12 can enable a user to accomplish a task associated with the
13 particular selected functionality; and
- 14 • managing a user's navigation activities using a navigation
15 model that ***maintains entries that correspond to the user's
16 navigation activities.***

17 In making out the rejection of claim 46, the Office argues that
18 Fernandes anticipates this claim. Applicant respectfully but strongly
19 disagrees and traverses the rejection.

20 In support of its position, the Office cites no particular excerpt of
21 Fernandes. Instead, the Office states that claim 46, and claim 47 that is
22 now incorporated in claim 46, shows "the same features as above" and is
23 "rejected for the same reasons." Applicant respectfully submits that the
24 Office has failed to independently examine this claim (or claim 47). This
25 claim includes a significant feature, namely, the act of managing a user's
navigation activities using a navigation model that ***maintains entries that
correspond to the user's navigation activities*** that is missing from
Fernandes. Nowhere in the Office Action does the Office even attempt to
cite any portion of Fernandes which discloses this feature. Applicant has

1 thoroughly reviewed the reference and respectfully submits that Fernandes
2 does not disclose or even suggest the act of managing a user's navigation
3 activities using a navigation model that *maintains entries that correspond*
4 *to the user's navigation activities*.

5 Accordingly, for at least this reason, this claim is allowable.

6 **Claims 47-63** depend from claim 46 and, as such, are allowable as
7 depending from an allowable base claim. These claims are also allowable
8 for their own recited features which, in combination with those recited in
9 claim 46, are neither shown nor suggested in the references of record
10 either singly or in combination with one another.

11 For example, **claim 48** further recites ascertaining whether a user's
12 activities impact a *navigation model entry*; and responsive to ascertaining
13 that a user's activities impacts one or more navigation model entries,
14 *manipulating* the one or more entries. In making out the rejection of this
15 claim, the Office cites column 11, lines 1-26, of Fernandes, which is
16 reproduced below [emphasis added]:

17 When the "router" tab on the display 50, shown in FIG. 4, is
18 activated, the display 50 changes to that shown in FIG. 5. FIG. 5
19 shows on the left hand side picture icons of individuals to send
20 the message to or to send carbon copies to or to store the
21 document. In addition, for each of the icons associated with the
22 individual, there are routing options as to the location of the
23 documents associated with each individual. Thus, each individual
24 can specify *whether he or she would receive the document "at*
25 *work", or "at home", or "on road"*. Furthermore, each
individual can specify and define the *media which the individual*
would accept. Thus, as shown in FIG. 5, the individual labeled
"Erica Mustermann" would accept the document only in
facsimile format. However, it should be noted that with the
method of the present invention, the user of the system does not
have to thereby convert the document into facsimile format. The

document created on the display 50 shown in FIG. 4 and if sent to Erica Mustermann, would ***automatically be converted*** into a facsimile format for transmission to Erica Mustermann. Similarly, for the individual labeled "Holy Toledo", who will accept documents in text or html format or audio format, the document that was composed and created on the display 50, shown in FIG. 4, would ***automatically be converted*** to any of those three media. Since Holy Toledo would accept the document in any of the three media, the user of the system can then activate one of the buttons to choose to send the document that was just created to Holy Toledo in one of the three media defined by the individual.

This excerpt merely describes how a recipient can specify the destination location and media of any incoming messages, and how the system complies with such requests. Applicant respectfully submits that this is quite different from ascertaining whether a user's activities impact a ***navigation model entry*** and, if so, ***manipulating*** the one or more entries. First of all, Applicant's claimed subject matter ascertains whether the activities of the ***user*** (i.e., not the *recipient*) impact a navigation model entry. Secondly, as discussed above in relation to Figure 46, Fernandes does not even disclose or suggest ***maintaining*** entries that correspond to the ***user's navigational activities***. Therefore, Fernandes ***cannot*** disclose ***manipulating*** one or more entries based on ***user*** activities that impact an entry. Accordingly, claim 48 is allowable.

Likewise, **claim 49** further recites that manipulating one or more entries comprises ***removing an entry***. Because Fernandes does not disclose or suggest ***maintaining*** entries that correspond to the ***user's navigational activities***, it cannot disclose ***removing an entry***. Accordingly, claim 49 is allowable.

1 In addition, **claim 51** recites that manipulating one or more entries
2 comprises *adding an entry*. In making out the rejection of this claim, the
3 Office cites to column 11, lines 1-26, which were reproduced earlier.
4 Again, this excerpt merely describes how a recipient can specify the
5 destination location and media of any incoming messages, and how the
6 system complies with such requests. However, because Fernandes does not
7 disclose or suggest *maintaining* entries that correspond to the *user's*
8 *navigational activities*, it cannot disclose *adding an entry*. Accordingly,
9 claim 51 is allowable.

10 **Claim 52** recites that manipulating one or more entries comprises
11 *reorganizing* the navigation model entries responsive to a user action that
12 is not a navigation action. In making out the rejection of this claim, the
13 Office cites to column 11, lines 53-65 of Fernandes, which is reproduced
14 below [emphasis added]:

15
16 . . . in the present invention, the attributes are defined by the
17 individual to whom the document is to be delivered. Thus, the
18 definition of "urgent" is specified by the individual to whom the
19 document is to be routed. The user does not have to and in fact
20 does not know how urgent the individual to whom the document
21 is to be routed desires the document to be urgent format. All the
22 user knows is that if the user believes that it is urgent, the *routing*
23 *thereof would be in the fastest manner specified* by the
24 individual to whom the document is intended to be routed.
25

21 This excerpt simply discloses that a *recipient* (i.e., not a *user*)
22 can specify that documents to be received are marked urgent and that
23 the system does in fact route the document in the fastest manner
24 specified by the recipient. Applicant respectfully submits that the Office
25

1 has misunderstood Applicant's claimed navigation model entries.
2 Navigation model entries are created, for example, when the user links
3 to a functionality or when the user takes part in a certain activity which
4 results in a new display being presented in the display area (see
5 Applicant's specification on page 21, lines 19-23). For an example of
6 Applicant's claimed reorganization feature utilizing a navigation stack
7 (one of several examples of a navigation model that can be used within
8 the embodiment of claim 52), the Office's attention is respectfully
9 directed to the specification at page 23, lines 10-23, which is reproduced
10 below [emphasis added]:

11
12 Consider another example with reference to Fig. 8. Assume that
13 a user navigates to their email functionality and reads a message
14 that contains a browser link to a web page. Assume also that
15 they click on the browser link which navigates their single
16 window to the web page. The navigation stack will thus contain
17 entries that look like those in Fig. 8 at 810, 812, and 814.
18 Assume now that the user wishes to send an email message to the
19 sender of their original message, but rather than navigating back
20 through the navigation stack by using the "back" button, they
21 simply click the mail link in their navigation bar and thus add
22 entry 816 to the navigation stack. Assume now, while at the
23 email functionality the user decides to delete the mail message
24 that contained the browser link. When the user deletes the email
25 message corresponding to entry 812, the software checks the
navigation stack and removes the appropriate entry
corresponding to the deleted message, i.e. entry 812. The
software then *reorganizes* the navigation stack so that entry 810
leads to entry 814 and vice versa.

23 Applicant respectfully submits that Fernandes does not disclose or
24 suggest anything even *remotely* close to Applicant's claimed
25

1 reorganization feature. Accordingly, for at least this reason, claim 52 is
2 allowable. ?

3 **Claims 54 and 55** are allowable for similar reasons. Because
4 Fernandes does not disclose or even suggest navigation model entries, as
5 Applicant defines and uses the term, it cannot disclose modifying at least
6 one URL (claim 54) or at least one title (claim 55) that is *associated with*
7 *at least one navigation model entry*.

8
9 **Claims 64-66**

10 **Claim 64** recites one or more computer-readable media having
11 computer-readable instructions thereon which, when executed by a
12 computer, cause the computer to [emphasis added]:

- 13
- 14 • display a user interface that comprises:
 - 15 ○ a single navigable window that can be navigated
16 between multiple different functionalities that are
17 provided by a single application program; and
 - 18 ○ navigation instrumentalities that are configured to
19 enable selection of a particular functionality, the
20 navigation instrumentalities comprising links
21 associated with each of the multiple different
22 functionalities and *browser-like navigation buttons*
23 *that can be used by the user to navigate the single*
24 *navigable window between the different*
25 *functionalities*;
 - receive user input via said navigation instrumentalities
that indicates selection of a particular functionality; and
 - responsive to receiving said user input, navigate the
single navigable window to the particular selected
functionality and display in said window indicia of said
functionality that can enable a user to accomplish a task
associated with the particular selected functionality.

1 In making out the rejection of claim 64, the Office argues that
2 Fernandes anticipates this claim. Applicant respectfully but strongly
3 disagrees and traverses the rejection.

4 In support of its position, the Office apparently cites to the top left
5 corner of Fernandes' Fig. 3. The top left corner of Fig. 3 reveals two arrow
6 buttons whose functionality is unknown because Fernandes chooses not to
7 discuss the functionality of those buttons within its disclosure. Whatever
8 the arrow buttons do, they do not appear to *be used by the user to navigate*
9 *the single navigable window between the different functionalities*. This is
10 apparent because the arrow buttons do not even *appear* in any of
11 Fernandes' other figures. Therefore, when a user is composing a
12 document, as shown in Fig. 4, there are no browser-like navigation buttons
13 that can be used by the user to navigate a single navigable window
14 *between the different functionalities*. Neither are there browser-like
15 navigation buttons within the router or e-mail functions, as shown in Figs.
16 5 and 7, which can be used by the user to navigate a single navigable
17 window *between the different functionalities*. It is reasonable to assume
18 that if Fernandes intended to provide the functionality that is described in
19 the present claim, then Fernandes surely would have described the
20 functionality in its disclosure. As any such discussion is entirely missing
21 from Fernandes, it is also abundantly reasonable to assume that Fernandes
22 did not intend to describe or suggest any such functionality. Any
23 interpretation of Fernandes to the contrary would appear to be a
24 misinterpretation of Fernandes.

25 Accordingly, for at least this reason, this claim is allowable.

1 **Claims 65-66** depend from claim 64 and, as such, are allowable as
2 depending from an allowable base claim. These claims are also allowable
3 for their own recited features which, in combination with those recited in
4 claim 64, are neither shown nor suggested by the references of record
5 either singly or in combination with one another.

6
7 **Claims 67-72**

8 **Claim 67** recites a computing method comprising [emphasis
9 added]:

- 10 • providing a single application program that is configured to
11 display a single navigable window for a user to use in
12 navigating between multiple different functionalities that can
13 be provided by the single application program; and
- 14 • incorporating different *functionalities* in an extensible
15 manner into the single application program so that the user
16 can use the single navigable window to navigate to the
17 different incorporated functionalities.

18 In making out the rejection of claim 67, the Office argues that
19 Fernandes anticipates this claim. Applicant respectfully but strongly
20 disagrees and traverses the rejection.

21 In support of its position, the Office apparently cites to column 10,
22 lines 10-17, and column 10, lines 55-65, all of which is reproduced below
23 [emphasis added]:

24 The display 50 has a plurality of first icons 40 (A-C). Each of
25 the first plurality of icons is a graphical representation of an
individual. Each of the first icons 40 has a set of *objects*, which
can be inherited, if the creator of the first icon 40 so desired.
Thus, for example, a first icon 40 can be from the Internet

1 published by a user, in which the user has published his *desk top*
2 *view*, which can be inherited, by the user of the system 10.

3 . . . When the fourth icon 46B is activated, the display 50 changes
4 to the display 50 shown in FIG. 4. In FIG. 4, the display 50
5 shows the composition of a document. When the user desires to
6 enter alphanumeric text, the button 52 indicated as the letter "A"
7 is activated. The display 50 is then adapted for entering
8 alphanumeric text for e-mail, HTML creation, word processing
9 or the like. If the user desires to input spreadsheet-type data, a
10 similar button (not shown) would be activated and the screen or
11 display 50 would change into one suitable for spreadsheet data
12 input, including borders for rows and columns. Thus, a universal
13 data input display interface is presented.

14 The Office argues that "email and Internet are examples of
15 extensible functionality." However, Fernandes' e-mail *function* is already
16 part of its preferred embodiment. If the Office is arguing that the user's
17 ability to create new e-mail *messages*, using an existing e-mail function,
18 the Office's attention is respectfully directed to Applicant's specification,
19 page 5, lines 9-15, which is reproduced below [emphasis added]:

20 *A functionality is analogous to an application program.* The
21 different functionalities enable a user to accomplish different
22 tasks, e.g. word processing tasks, email tasks, calendar tasks and
23 the like. The single navigable window and the functionalities to
24 which it can be navigated are advantageously provided by a
25 single application that, in turn, provides a very high degree of
integration between the functionalities.

Therefore, e-mail *messages* themselves are not "functionalities" as
Applicant defines and uses the term. Likewise, Fernandes' inherited desk
top views are also not functionalities. Rather, these would perhaps be more
appropriately considered *settings*. Nowhere does Fernandes disclose or

1 even suggest the act of incorporating different *functionalities* in an
2 extensible manner.

3 Accordingly, for at least this reason, this claim is allowable.

4 **Claims 68-72** depend from claim 67 and, as such, are allowable as
5 depending from an allowable base claim. These claims are also allowable
6 for their own recited features which, in combination with those recited in
7 claim 67, are neither shown nor suggested by the references of record
8 either singly or in combination with one another.

9
10 **Claims 73-87**

11 As amended, **claim 73** recites a computing method comprising
12 [emphasis added]:

- 13
- 14 • displaying a user interface that comprises a single navigable
15 window that can be navigated between multiple different
16 document-centric functionalities that are provided by a single
17 application program;
 - 18 • receiving user input that indicates selection of a particular
19 document-centric functionality;
 - 20 • responsive to receiving said user input, navigating the single
21 navigable window to the particular selected document-
22 centric functionality and displaying in said window indicia
23 of said functionality that can enable a user to accomplish a
24 task associated with the particular selected functionality; and
 - 25 • managing a user's navigation activities using a navigation
model that *maintains entries that correspond to the user's
navigation activities*.

23 In making out the rejection of claim 73, the Office argues that
24 Fernandes anticipates this claim. Applicant respectfully but strongly
25 disagrees and traverses the rejection.

1 In support of its position, the Office cites no particular excerpt of
2 Fernandes. Instead, the Office states that claim 73, and claim 79 that is
3 now incorporated in claim 73, shows “the same features as above” and is
4 “rejected for the same reasons.” Applicant respectfully submits that the
5 Office has failed to independently examine this claim (or claim 79). This
6 claim includes a significant feature, namely, the act of managing a user’s
7 navigation activities using a navigation model that *maintains entries that*
8 *correspond to the user’s navigation activities*. Nowhere in the Office
9 Action does the Office even attempt to cite any portion of Fernandes
10 which discloses this feature. Applicant has thoroughly reviewed the
11 reference and respectfully submits that Fernandes does not disclose or
12 even suggest the act of managing a user’s navigation activities using a
13 navigation model that *maintains entries that correspond to the user’s*
14 *navigation activities*

15 Accordingly, for at least this reason, this claim is allowable.

16 **Claims 74-87** from claim 73 and, as such, are allowable as
17 depending from an allowable base claim. These claims are also allowable
18 for their own recited features which, in combination with those recited in
19 claim 73, are neither shown nor suggested by the references of record
20 either singly or in combination with one another.

21 For example, **claim 76** recites receiving user input to create a new
22 document from a *plurality of available document types*, and the
23 navigating comprises navigating the single window to an empty document
24 of a *corresponding type*. In support of its position that Fernandes
25 anticipates this claim, the Office cites no particular excerpt of Fernandes.

1 Instead, the Office states that claim 76 shows “the same features as above”
2 and is “rejected for the same reasons.” Applicant respectfully submits that
3 the Office has failed to independently examine this claim. Nowhere in the
4 Office Action does the Office even attempt to cite any portion of
5 Fernandes which discloses receiving user input to create a new document
6 from a *plurality of available document types*, and the navigating
7 comprises navigating the single window to an empty document of a
8 *corresponding type*. Applicant has thoroughly reviewed the reference and
9 respectfully submits that Fernandes does not disclose or even suggest this
10 feature. In fact, Fernandes teaches *directly away* from Applicant’s claimed
11 subject matter. Fig. 4 shows, and column 10, lines 50-65, discuss
12 Fernandes’ “universal data input display.” This excerpt is reproduced
13 below [emphasis added]:

14 When the user desires to create a document, unlike the method of
15 the prior art, *all the user has to do* is to activate or click the
16 fourth icon 46B. The intended document can be an *e-mail, text,*
17 *spreadsheet, database or to receive any other type* of input from
18 the user. When the fourth icon 46B is activated, the display 50
19 changes to the display 50 shown in FIG. 4. In FIG. 4, the display
20 50 shows the composition of a document. When the user desires
21 to enter alphanumeric text, the button 52 indicated as the letter
22 “A” is activated. The display 50 is then adapted for entering
23 alphanumeric text for *e-mail, HTML creation, word processing*
24 *or the like*. If the user desires to input spreadsheet-type data, a
25 similar button (not shown) would be activated and the screen or
display 50 would change into one suitable for spreadsheet data
input, including borders for rows and columns. Thus, a *universal*
data input display interface is presented.

24 As shown in this excerpt, Fernandes teaches *directly away* from
25 navigating a single window to an empty document of a type specified by

1 the user. Instead, the user is taken to a *universal data input display* screen.
2 At that point, the user simply would, for example, activate button 52 in
3 order to enter alphanumeric text. This alphanumeric text display would be
4 the *same*, regardless of whether the document was an e-mail message,
5 HTML document, or word processing document. This feature of
6 Fernandes is central to its invention. In column 1, lines 13-16, Fernandes
7 summarizes its invention as “a visual user interface for interfacing a user
8 with primitives of people, information and time, *as opposed to* the prior art
9 interface of using primitives of *functions or tasks (such as word*
10 *processing, spreadsheet etc.)*.” Moreover, in column 8, lines 21-22,
11 Fernandes discusses an alleged disadvantage of the Windows®
12 environment by stating that, “The burden is on the user to remember which
13 application is used to access which information.” It seems clear that
14 receiving user input to create a new document from a *plurality of available*
15 *document types*, and the navigating comprises navigating the single
16 window to an empty document of a *corresponding type* would be the
17 absolute *antithesis* of Fernandes’ invention. Accordingly, for at least this
18 reason, claim 76 is allowable.

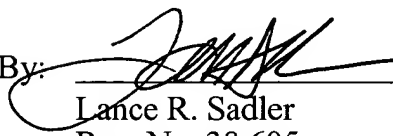
20 Conclusion

21 All of the claims are in condition for allowance. Accordingly,
22 Applicant requests a Notice of Allowability be issued forthwith. If the
23 Office’s next anticipated action is to be anything other than issuance of a
24 Notice of Allowability, Applicant respectfully requests a telephone call for
25 the purpose of scheduling an interview.

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Respectfully submitted,

Dated: 12/22/03

By: 
Lance R. Sadler
Reg. No. 38,605
(509) 324-9256